



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

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## EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

### There's always a River to cross,

Always an effort to make,  
If there's anything good to win,  
Any rich prize to take;  
Yonder's the fruit we crave,  
Yonder the charming scene;  
But deep and wide, with a troubled tide,  
Is the river that lies between.

**What a Woman Can Do.**—Mrs. J. N. Heater, of Columbus, Nebr., is one of the best-known exhibitors of Honey and Bee-Supplies in America. Speaking of her exhibit at the State Fair at Lincoln, the Columbus Journal remarks thus: "Aside from its newspapers, mills and banks, there is probably no single business represented in Columbus that better advertises the city than the business transacted by Mrs. J. N. Heater." And of her attractive exhibit at the State Fair, the Lincoln Journal says:

Each succeeding year the apiary department finds Mrs. Heater, of Columbus, present with a large showing of comb and extracted honey, wax, implements, and bee-keepers' supplies.

The exhibit is in the form of a large pyramid of jars of honey arranged around an ornamented velvet back-ground, bearing the name and residence of the exhibitor.

This exhibit shows to advantage what well-directed intelligent study and years of experience can do in this direction, and all who visit the State Fair should not fail to visit Apiary Hall and inspect this exhibition.

Good exhibits of bees, honey and beeswax at Fairs, will do more to educate the people, and help the sale of honey than anything else. The apianian exhibit at Columbus, Ohio, Centennial was a greater attraction than almost any other display. Realizing this fact, the managers of the Fair put up a building especially for it this year, and it pays well.

**A Friend of the Bees.**—The Washington, D. C., Star of Oct. 8, 1888, contains the following announcement:

Mr. J. P. Miller visited the Agricultural Department to-day to secure the co-operation of the Commissioner of Agriculture in obtaining legislation to protect the public and the bee-keepers against spurious honey. As credentials, Mr. Miller brought an interesting colony of Italian bees with him in a case, and placed them on exhibition in the Museum "Zoo."

Mr. Miller stated to a Star reporter that what the bee-keepers want is a law similar to the oleomargarine law, requiring manufacturers of artificial honey to stamp their wares, so that the public will not be deceived in purchasing it. The artificial honey, he said, is composed of three-fourths of glucose and one-fourth of real honey. This, he said, was not injurious, but he did not think it ought to be sold as real honey. The bee-keepers, he said, did not fear the competition of the artificial product. What they did fear was that the adulterated article would make people suspicious of all honey.

The reporter for the Star confounds the terms "artificial" and adulterated—the stuff he describes as one-fourth of honey and three-fourths glucose is the ordinary adulterated article, and it should not be allowed to be sold without being labeled "glucose honey," as suggested by Mr. Miller.

But now, when liquid honey is sold for about the same price as the best grade of glucose, there is but little danger of any one taking the trouble to adulterate it, when it will not pay them handsomely to do so. Those who sophisticate, do so for profit, not for the fun of doing so.

The pursuit of bee-keeping is to-day suffering far more from the effects of the lying done by Wiley, Evans & Co., than it is from adulteration. These fellows adulterate the truth and lie about the product; and in that way cause public distrust, and suspicions concerning all the honey produced—whether in or out of the comb!

**Arkadelphia Bee-Suit.**—Concerning this lawsuit the Bee-Keepers' Guide has the following letter from the present Mayor of the city of Arkadelphia, dated Sept. 28, 1888, which brands the whole thing as a "persecution," and says that it was "more personal malice than anything else:"

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 25th inst., and referring to the Z. A. Clark case, I would state that the case came up for trial at the last term of the Circuit Court. The attorney for Mr. Clark waived a jury trial, but submitted the case to the Judge on certain points of law questioning the right of the city authorities to declare bees as a nuisance, *per se*. Judge Hearn, of our Circuit Court, took the matter under advisement, and on the following week rendered his decision in favor of Mr. Clark.

The city attorney has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, which, I think, will affirm the decision of the Circuit Court, as Judge Hearn supported all the points of law offered by the Hon. Sam Williams, who is Mr. Clark's attorney (or rather represented the Bee-Keepers' Union in this case), and was determined that he would give an opinion that would hold.

My sympathies had been with Mr. Clark, and I was one of his bondsmen on the ap-

peal. His persecution was the work of my predecessor in office, and I thought it more personal malice than anything else.

I state this to free myself from any odium attachable to this case. Mr. Clark's friends used my name and elected me as Mayor as a rebuke to the party that persecuted him.

Yours truly,

L. J. WEBER.

We are expecting to hear the result of the appeal every day, and shall give it to our readers at the earliest possible moment. In the above letter Mayor Weber says he thinks the Supreme Court "will affirm the decision of the Circuit Court," and declare that the pursuit of bee-keeping is no nuisance.

**English Artificial Honey.**—One of our exchanges, while enumerating a number of artificial things, says that a man by the name of Lyle has taken out a patent in England (Patent No. 8,863) for making "artificial honey." This is what he says about it:

C. Lyle patented a mixture of grape sugar, fruit sugar and glucose (dextrose, levulose and glucose), with the addition of fruit essences, and thinks this compound is equal to any natural honey.

It certainly is not less palatable than the honey analyzed at the controlling station at Berlin, Germany, which had been imported from Holland, and was found to be made up of glucose and oleomargarine.

The proof of the letter is found in Mitchell, a. d. Chem. Tech. Versuchsanstalt in Berlin, 1886, page 14. The proof of the former can be found in the English Patent Office files for 1885.

While we have no desire to injure the feelings of our English brethren, or make an offset for the "fun" they have been "poking" at Americans about "adulterating bee-farms" in this country (which, however, exist only in imagination) we would like to have them look this matter up, and tell us what there is in it. We especially commend it to the consideration of our friends and co-laborers, Mr. Thomas W. Cowan, editor of the British Bee Journal, and Herr Vogel, editor of the Bienen Zeitung. Let us hear from these gentlemen about these dextrose-levulose-glucose-oleomargarine combinations! Are they any more tangible than the adulterating bee-farms? Let the light shine upon them!!

**Commenting upon an item on page 595, on the best place to keep comb honey, Mr. H. M. Moyer, of Hill Church, Pa., says:** "Ventilation is as important as heat. If I put comb honey in a close room, with temperature at 80° to 85°, and no ventilation, it will sweat; but if I give it plenty of air, it will be all right." The "point is well taken"—let it be ventilated.

**The Pamphlet Report of the Columbus Convention** is now issued, and copies have been sent to each member, as well as to the Colleges, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and periodicals devoted to the industry. Copies can be obtained at this office, by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. This pamphlet contains the new bee-songs and words, as well as a portrait of the President of the Association.

## GLEAMS OF NEWS.

**Paris World's Fair.**—It has been previously announced in these columns that Prof. N. W. McLain has been entrusted by the Department of Agriculture with the work of preparing and forwarding to Paris an exhibit of apian products and supplies, as well as methods and machinery employed in the pursuit of bee-keeping. Some are inquiring for the particulars concerning this great enterprise, and we will here quote from the *New York Mail and Express* the following:

The Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, promises to be one of the largest and most successful of the world's fairs held in recent years. Elaborate arrangements for the reception and display of the exhibits are well under way, and unusual facilities both for the transportation of goods from this country and their care are assured.

The French government extended a formal invitation to the United States to take part in the Exposition. The invitation was accepted by a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the governors of the several States and Territories were requested to invite the people to assist in the proper representation of the products of American industry, and of the natural resources of the country.

The President was directed to appoint a commissioner-general and an assistant commissioner-general, to make all of the arrangements for exhibits, and represent the government at the Exposition. He was also directed to appoint nine scientific experts as assistants to the commission, each to be assigned to one of the nine groups into which the exhibits will be divided.

Provision was made for the salaries of the commissioners and the necessary assistants, and the sum of \$250,000 was appropriated to be used under the direction of the Secretary of State to defray all expenses. The action of Congress was approved May 10, and the President has appointed General William B. Franklin, Commissioner-General, and Mr. Somerville P. Tuck, Assistant Commissioner-General.

The Exposition will open May 5, and close Oct. 31, 1889, and there will be no charge for space occupied by exhibitors. The commission will forward and return all articles received, free of freight charges.

Goods of exhibitors who are unable to go to Paris, or send representatives, will be cared for free of all expense, except that of unpacking and repacking. There will be no duties to pay except on goods that are sold or consumed.

The exhibition is to be divided into nine groups or departments, as follows:

1. Works of art.
2. Education, and processes used therein.
3. Plain and decorative house furniture.
4. Textile fabrics.
5. The raw and manufactured products of mining, forestry, chemistry, etc.
6. Apparatus and methods of mechanical industries.
7. Food products.
8. Agriculture, vine culture and fish culture.
9. Horticulture.

The French government has appropriated 43,000,000 francs toward the expenses of the Exposition.

The buildings for the exposition are now nearly completed. They occupy the Champ-de-Mars and the Trocadero Palace and Park on the banks of the Seine. In the Park at

the entrance to the exhibition on the Champ-de-Mars the wonderful Eiffel Tower is now in course of erection. It is to be entirely of iron, and 1,000 feet in height. Its object is to show the triumph of modern engineering skill. It will be furnished with an elevator of American manufacture.

On the right of the tower is the Palace of Liberal Arts, and on the left the fine Palace of Fine Arts. Large gardens occupy the centre of the square, and at the back is the main building, or the gallery of machines, as it is called. The buildings are magnificent structures of glass and iron, lighted by electricity, and fitted with every modern convenience.

It is expected that the total number of exhibitors from all countries will reach 30,000; it is estimated that 12,000,000 persons will enter the grounds and buildings. Some idea of the magnitude of the exhibition may be gained from the fact that the total area of buildings and enclosed grounds, which is to be lighted by electricity, is 3,000,000 square feet. The space allotted to the United States is about 75,000 square feet. W. B. Franklin is the United States Commissioner-General, and the office of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1889, is at 35 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

**Unfavorable Weather for the Queens.**—Henry Alley, Wenham, Mass., on Oct. 8, 1888, writes as follows about the unfavorable fall weather in the East:

This has been the worst fall I ever knew for the queen business. I have lost more than 200 queens, for the reason that they could not take a flight to mate. There have been but three favorable days since Aug. 25, for queens to fly—cold, cloudy and rainy all the time. I have had to purchase 600 pounds of sugar to feed to bees for winter. Had the weather been as good as it generally is in September, I would have had honey to sell from the fall crop. As it is, I had to buy sugar. Golden-rod never was more abundant.

**A Race Between Pigeons and Bees.**—Prof. J. P. Miller, who is exhibiting bees at the Casino Museum at Pittsburg, Pa., sends us the following item from the *Pittsburg Press* of Sept. 23, 1888, which we give for what it is worth:

The oddest race I ever heard of was one lately flown in northern Germany between bees and pigeons, says a correspondent in the *London Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*. Twelve pigeons and 12 bees (4 drones and 8 working bees) were taken an hour's distance from their home at Hamm and freed simultaneously. My informant tells me that a drone won the race, arriving four seconds in advance of the pigeon, the three other drones and a second pigeon came next together, and the eight working bees preceded the remaining ten pigeons by a length, I am told, but what sort of a length I do not know. If a bee beat a pigeon a length—that is to say, by a bee's length—it would be a very precise judge who did not give the result a dead heat. I should certainly have supposed that a bee would not have had a 1,000 to 1 chance with a pigeon, but I confess that I have no idea of the bee's best record for an hour's flight.

**Do Not Ship Honey to Us** without first corresponding with us about it. We have received several undesirable lots without previous notice, or correspondence of any kind.

### Fall Honey for Winter Stores.

The Orange Judd *Farmer* for Oct. 6, contains the following very characteristic article on the above subject, and the joy experienced by bee-keepers over the crop of fall honey secured. It says:

Bee-keepers are smiling, yes, almost laughing, and with good reason, because after the failure of the first and second flow of honey, and while bee-keepers were in their last days of grace, the bees have filled their hives full, even to overflowing. No feeding had to be done to keep the bees from starving during the winter. Such is the experience of Mrs. L. Harrison, the Queen bee of Peoria, Ill., as given the O. J. *Farmer*. She continues: There is one consolation to be derived from the poor season, and that is this, that bees usually pass the following winter in safety. Queens have had plenty of room to deposit eggs, and young bees crowd the hives. They are full of vitality, and will keep the poor old bees warm, and well they may, for the old ones have worn their wings, until they are all ragged and torn, in carrying home supplies to rear the young, and for food in winter.

Those who have been fortunate enough to secure honey for sale, should demand a good price for it, as there is very little to be had in this country or England. I know of but one apiary in Illinois where white honey was secured, and that is located in the river bottom, and the honey was gathered from button-bush, which grows in the water; so it was not injured by two previous years of drouth.

**Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine** for November continues the beautiful story, "Genevieve; or, The Children of Port Royal," and in addition provides a charming Thanksgiving story, by Fannie Aymar Matthews, entitled, "A Leaf from the Log of the *Nettie*." There is also a story, "A Charm of Halloween," by Mrs. Alexander. "The Story of Zenana Missions" is well told by Emma Raymond Pitman. The pictorial features of the number are as abundant as ever, and some of the pictures are very beautiful. The last page is occupied with an exquisite composition by C. Wenham Smith, organist of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to Faber's hymn, "Pilgrims of the Night."

**Can You Do Anything** that will do more to advance and defend the pursuit of bee-keeping, than to aid its Weekly Exponent and Defender? The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is the pioneer bee-paper of America, and is fully entitled to the active support of every progressive apiarist, for it works constantly and faithfully for the best interests of the pursuit. We therefore specially request all our readers to use their influence to double our subscription list during the coming autumn. Reader, will you please send us a new subscription with your renewal or before that time? A good weekly at one dollar a year is surely cheap enough to command patronage.

**Dr. Miller's Book**, "A Year Among the Bees," and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year—we send both for \$1.50.



**Reunion Song.**—Through the kindness of Mr. A. I. Root, in loaning us the plate for this Song, which was composed for the Columbus Convention, we are enabled to present the words and music to our readers. The words are expressive, the air is pleasant, and the whole melodious. Thousands will learn to sing it, and it will be heard at nearly all the conventions hereafter.

EUGENE SECOR.

## BEE KEEPER'S REUNION SONG.

C. C. MILLER.

1. The la - bors of sum - mer are end - ed, Its triumphs and fail - ures are past, The  
 2. We think of the mer - cies un - numbered, Vouchsafed by our Father a - bove, Whose  
 3. As nat - ure doth yield up her treasures To pa - tient, in - dus - tri - ous bees, So

work of the bee is sus - pend - ed, The sea - son of rest comes at last. We  
 watchful - ness nev - er has slumbered, Whose banner a - bove us is love. As  
 they who are seek - ing the plea - sures Of friendship a - mong such as these, Shall

meet in re - u - nion as broth - ers, As spir - its made kin - dred by toil, Each  
 each from his field of en - deav - or Has come to this broth - er - ly feast, May the  
 find heart re - spon - sive and o - pen To wel - come with broth - er - ly love, — Shall

grasps the warm hand of the oth - er With pleasure that knows no re - coil. We  
 poi - son of en - vy for - ev - er Be ban - ished and good - will in - creased. We  
 find in 're - u - nion a tok - en Of hap - py re - u - nion a - bove. Shall

meet . . . . as broth - ers, Our la - bors have made us as one, But  
 sing . . . . His mer - cy, Re - call we his watch - care so great, We  
 find . . . . hearts o - pen To wel - come with brother - ly love, — Shall

meet in con - ven - tion as broth - ers,  
 sing of His num - ber - less mer - cies,  
 find hearts respon - sive and o - pen,

greet with kind feel - ings all oth - ers Who meet us when la - bor is done.  
 sing of good fel - low - ship, broth - ers, And ban - ish the dis - cord of hate.  
 find in re - u - nion a tok - en Of hap - py re - u - nion a - bove.



## INTERNATIONAL.

### Report of the North American Bee-Keepers' Convention.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

## SECOND DAY. AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Mason called the meeting to order at 2 p.m., and the next business in order was the

### Election of Officers.

Considerable time was spent in balloting, and the results were as follows:

**PRESIDENT**—Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, O.  
**VICE-PRESIDENTS**—Thos. G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.  
Prof. G. W. Webster, Lake Helen, Fla.  
Joseph Nysewander, Des Moines, Iowa.  
R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.  
O. L. Hershliser, Jamestown, N. Y.  
Martin Emigh, Holbrook, Ont.  
Frank A. Eaton, Bluffton, Ohio.  
F. Minnick, Bessemer, Wis.  
**SECRETARY**—R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont.  
**TREASURER**—Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ills.

After the election of officers, the topic announced for discussion was,

### Comb Honey—Swarming, etc.

Dr. Miller was called upon, but said that he did not know as he could give anything new upon the subject. Some one asked him if he could tell how to prevent swarming. He replied: "No; I do not know how to prevent swarming. I can prevent increase, but not swarming. Who knows how to prevent swarming?" No answer.

Dr. Besse asked him how he liked contracting the brood-nest.

Dr. Miller—I practiced contraction of the brood-nest—practiced it quite severely, too, at times, but I am not sure that I prefer it. I may yet go back to having the same number of hives in the apiary all the year around.

Dr. Tinker—If we have the brood-chamber too large, it becomes, to a certain extent, a store-chamber. There is more economy and comfort in having the brood in one apartment, and the honey in another. When the first swarm issues I hive it upon the old stand, putting the old hive to one side. As soon as I have time to attend to it, the bees are shaken from the combs of the old colony down in front of the newly-hived swarm. The combs thus deprived of bees are placed over some other colony. By this management there is no increase, and rousing

swarms are secured. As the bees hatch out, the cells are filled with honey. A queen-excluding honey-board must be used under the set of combs placed over another colony. When a queen-excluder is used, the bees will not destroy the queen-cells.

In reply to an inquiry, Dr. Tinker said that in hiving swarms he filled frames half full of foundation.

### An Acknowledgement from Mr. Cowan.

President Mason reported that Mr. Cowan, upon receipt of the letter informing him of his election as an honorary member, had replied, thanking the Society most cordially through him as its President.

### Honey-Dew for Winter-Stores.

In reply to an inquiry as to whether we should use honey-dew for winter stores, Prof. Cook replied that, if it were palatable to the taste, he should consider it safe. He objected most strongly to the use of the term "bug-juice," as applied to honey-dew. Such terms give an unpleasant impression that is prejudicial. He urged all editors to cut out the term whenever it be found in correspondence.

Mr. Thomas G. Newman, by request, gave the following address concerning the work undertaken by the

### National Bee-Keepers' Union.

**MR. PRESIDENT**—It is a well-known fact—one firmly established in the minds of all, that "in Union there is strength." Of course we cannot approve of any Union to carry out an illegitimate or unlawful work; but a Union to defend our pursuit from the unjust attacks of ignorant or prejudiced persons, is not only desirable, but very necessary to our well-being and general prosperity.

Look for a moment at the object and aim of the Union of the Atlantic States a century ago, and see how the grand design has been carried out even to a grander achievement. See the millions of freemen of to-day, who inhabit this "land of the free and home of the brave," gathered from every land and clime, who are enjoying the blessings of "peace and plenty," entirely free from oppression or tyranny, and increasing in wealth and power—all resulting from a bond of union only a hundred years old.

Then these sparsely inhabited States—thirteen in number—were weak and almost powerless. The Union has made them strong and powerful—it has developed strength! A strength which says to all—both friend and foe—"Hands off;" we are able to defend ourselves, and take care of our rights!"

For this cause, and for this purpose, does the National Bee-Keepers' Union exist! To form a "bond of Union"—to throw a safe-guard around the pursuit as well as its devotees. It does not seek a quarrel, but when one is forced upon any of its members, it sets up a "Rock of Defense" by its very existence and glorious record. *Never yet* has it suffered a defeat in all the trials it has defended before the courts! That, surely, is a record to be proud over—but it is more than that. It is a *warning* to ignorant and jealous enemies to beware how they trifle with the pursuit of apiculture, and to keep their *hands off* the interests of its devotees. It warns them that the bee-keepers, as well as the bees, have a sting, with which to torture their enemies!

The Union not only seeks to obtain decisions from the highest courts of America, but also to have on record these decisions to be quoted as precedents in all the courts of law, and by all the lawyers who practice therein. In the case lately tried in New York, the Judge stated that there were no precedents to guide the decision, and hence he ruled adversely to the bees, as did one in Canada, likening an apiary to a pig-sty, or a manure pit.

Now we are beginning to make history—to record decisions—to provide precedents! When "ignorance" assails the bees, and charges them with eating up the clover (as they did in the sheep-bees case), the records and courts decide that the bees are not only innocent of the charge, but that they benefit the pastures by fructifying the flowers, and thus *increase* the product!

When "prejudice" comes into court with the charge that the bees injure the fruit, the decisions say, *No!* Birds and wasps are the depredators, the bees have no means of opening the skin of grape or peach. They only take what is running to waste after the fruit is punctured by bird or wasp!

When "jealousy" throws a charge into court against the bees, saying that they are a *nuisance* and must be removed, the Judge says, *No.* It has been decided that bee-keeping *per se* is not a nuisance—they may remain!

When "ignorance" complains that the bees "eat up young ducks," as it did at Arkadelphia, common-sense replies most emphatically that the charge is *madness*, and derides the accuser, sarcastically averring that it may as well be charged with eating elephants, or destroying the mountains!

What the Union has done is a *guarantee* for the future. It may not always triumph over prejudice and envy and ignorance, but it will defend the pursuit, and uphold the right. It



is for bee-keepers to say whether it deserves both their moral and financial support or not. If it does, they should render both in unstinted measure. It is to the interest of all to do so, and the interest of all is the interest of every individual engaged in the pursuit of bee-culture.

As the Union has made the speaker its servant (without salary or emoluments), he may speak thus plainly, for he will never require or take any assistance from the Union, except that assistance which comes to every devotee of the pursuit in a general way, by its influence in favor of justice and right!

The Union is yours—support it.  
THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

The following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Society that the National Bee-Keepers' Union has been productive of good, and deserves the hearty, moral and financial support of all bee-keepers, and that the General Manager deserves and receives the hearty gratitude of this Association for his very earnest, efficient and disinterested services.

The convention then adjourned until 7 p.m.

#### EVENING SESSION

President Mason had no more than called the meeting to order before he pulled Mr. Root "over the coals" for careless proof-reading. Mr. Root had allowed the words "manufactured stock" to appear in his market quotations. For once the joke, and it was a serious one, too, was on Mr. Root, and everybody had something to say; the talking and laughing over this mishap proved so interesting that considerable time slipped by unheeded. Finally attention was turned to the consideration of the proposed

#### Constitution and By-Laws for the Society.

This was prepared last year by Mr. Thomas G. Newman, and referred to a committee to report at this meeting.

The committee reported the matter back to the convention without recommendation. Then, with but a very little discussion or consideration, it was voted to adopt the new Constitution and By-Laws, and the North American Bee-Keepers' Society will hereafter be known as the

#### International American Bee-Association.

with the following Constitution and By-Laws:

##### ARTICLE I.—Name.

This organization shall be known as "The International American Bee-

Association," and shall include in its territory all of the United States and Canada.

##### ARTICLE II.—Object.

Its object shall be to promote the general interests of the pursuit of bee-culture throughout the North American Continent; to form a fraternal bond of union for the instruction and protection of its members; to diffuse a general knowledge of the value and uses of honey both for food and medicine; to create a market for this God-given sweet, and to assist in its distribution evenly over the American Continent—and thereby enhancing its commercial value.

##### ARTICLE III.—Membership.

1. This Association shall consist of its officers, life members, annual members, honorary members, delegates from affiliated local associations, and ex-presidents.

2. Any person interested in Apiculture may become a Life Member, upon the payment to the Secretary of the sum of ten dollars, and receiving a majority vote at any annual meeting of this Association.

3. Any person interested in Apiculture may become an Annual Member upon the payment to the Secretary of one dollar, and receiving a majority vote, at any annual meeting. Ladies interested in apiculture may be admitted free upon a majority vote.

4. Annual Members shall be entitled to vote, hold office, and discuss any question before the Association, subject to the By-Laws of the Association.

5. Any persons interested in bee-culture may become Honorary Members by a majority vote at any regular meeting.

6. Delegates from affiliated local Associations shall be admitted free, and have all the rights of annual members.

##### ARTICLE IV.—Officers.

1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, First Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and their term of office shall be one year, or until their successors shall be elected and installed. These officers shall constitute the executive committee.

2. The Presidents of all the Local Associations, in affiliation with the International Association, shall be *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of this Association.

##### ARTICLE V.—Affiliation.

Any State, District, Territory or Province in North America may become affiliated to the "International

American Bee-Association" upon the annual payment of five dollars, which shall be due on the first day of January in each year.

##### ARTICLE VI.—Meetings.

The Annual Convention of this Association shall be held at such time and place as shall be agreed upon at the previous Annual Convention. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may engage in discussion, and adjourn until some future day.

##### ARTICLE VII.—Special Meetings.

Special Meetings may be called by the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall constitute the executive committee.

##### ARTICLE VIII.—Vacancies in Office.

Vacancies in office by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the President until the next annual meeting.

##### ARTICLE IX.—Amendments.

This Constitution may be amended at any Annual Convention, by a two-thirds vote of all the members in attendance.

#### BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—The officers of this Association shall be elected by a majority ballot; or, if so decided, by a vote of two-thirds of those present, the officers may be elected by a show of hands.

ART. II.—It shall be the duty of the President to call and preserve order in all meetings of the Association; to call for all reports of officers and standing committees; to put to vote all motions regularly seconded; to decide all questions of order according to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, and in accordance with Parliamentary usage; to provide for counting the votes at all elections; and at the expiration of his term of office, to deliver an address before the Association.

ART. III.—It shall be the duty of the First Vice-President (or in his absence one of the other Vice-Presidents), in the absence of the President, to perform the duties of that office.

ART. IV.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to call the names of the members of the Association at the opening of each annual meeting, and to receive the annual dues; to report all proceedings of the Association, and record the same, when approved, in the Secretary's book; to conduct all correspondence of the Association, and to file and preserve all papers belonging to the same; to take and record the name and address of every person who becomes a member of the Association,

and transfer the moneys received for dues to the Treasurer, after taking his receipt for the same; to make out and publish annually, as far as practicable, a statistical table showing the number of colonies owned in the spring and fall, and the amount of honey and wax produced (together with such other information as may be deemed beneficial) by each member of the Association; and to give notice of all meetings of the Association in all the bee-papers, at least four weeks before the time of such meeting.

ART. V.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive from the Secretary the funds of the Association, and give a receipt for the same; to pay them out upon the order of the executive committee, and to render a written report of all receipts and expenditures of the Association at each Annual Convention.

ART. VI.—The Secretary shall have power to choose an Assistant-Secretary if deemed necessary.

ART. VII.—The Association shall be mainly governed by the following order of business:

Call to Order.

Calling the Roll of Officers and Members.

Reading the Minutes of the Annual, and Special Meetings, if any.

Reception of New Members and the Collection of Annual Dues.

Secretary's Report.

Treasurer's Report.

Report of Standing Committees.

Reports from Affiliated Societies.

President's Address.

Election of Officers.

Selection of the Time and Place for holding the next Convention.

Miscellaneous Business.

Discussion of Apicultural Topics.

Installation of Officers.

Adjournment.

ART. VIII.—1. A committee of five may be elected, who shall have power to organize itself into a "Honey Company," and its duties shall be to inaugurate plans for the marketing and sale of the products of the apiary. Every member of the International American Bee-Association, and its affiliated branches, shall be entitled to the benefits of the Honey Company, subject to the terms of its By-Laws.

2. This Honey Company shall make Annual Reports of the state of the market, amount of business done, and of its financial condition, to the Annual Convention of the International American Bee-Association.

ART. IX.—1. The Secretary of each local Affiliated Society shall, through its Secretary or President, on the first day of August in each year, report to the Secretary of the International American Bee-Association, the number

of its members, stating the aggregate number of colonies of bees in their apiaries in the previous fall, the number in the spring, the increase since, and the approximate number of pounds of honey produced (stating comb and extracted separately), and any other desirable information concerning the probable honey-production of those not members of the Society, but within the territory of the affiliated local association.

2. If the annual Affiliation Fee be not promptly paid, and the Local Report withheld, the "International American Bee-Association" may at any time within one month of the dates mentioned, withdraw the privileges of affiliation, which comprise the following:

(1.) The President of each Affiliated Society is *ex-officio* a Vice-President of the International American Bee-Association.

(2.) It shall be entitled to receive from the International Bee-Association two Silver Medals, to be offered as Prizes for Honey, open for competition to all its members, one for the best in the comb, and the other for the best out of the comb.

(3.) The members of all the Affiliated Societies shall be entitled to the facilities which may be provided from time to time by the Honey Company, for the sale of Honey and Beeswax, upon the terms stated in the By-Laws of the Company.

(4.) Each Affiliated Society shall be entitled to the services of a Judge to award premiums at its Bee and Honey Show, upon the payment of his actual railroad and hotel expenses.

(5.) Each Affiliated Society shall be entitled to elect one Delegate to each 25 of its members, or fraction thereof, who may represent it at the Annual Convention of the International American Bee-Association—all expenses of such Delegates to be borne by themselves or the local society, or both jointly, as they may provide. Such Delegates shall be entitled to vote, hold office, and take part in all the deliberations of the International Bee-Association.

ART. X.—A Defense Committee of seven shall be appointed for the purpose of considering the applications of members for Defense from unjust lawsuits by those who are prejudiced against the pursuit. This committee shall be the officers annually elected by the National Bee-Keepers' Union, which is hereby declared to be affiliated to the International American Bee-Association. Its President is hereby made a Vice-President of this Association, and its General Manager also a delegate to the International Convention.

ART. XI.—An Expert Committee of three shall be annually elected and fully empowered to prepare Examination Blanks, and make all necessary arrangements for the examination of candidates for Diplomas as Experts in the art of bee-keeping. This committee shall be empowered in the name of this Association, to award Diplomas of three grades upon candidates, according to their proficiency in the art of bee-keeping, and the management of an apiary.

ART. XII.—1. The Executive Committee of this Association shall cause the Constitution and By-Laws to be printed in appropriate form, and every person joining the Association shall be entitled to a copy of the same.

2. It shall also select subjects for discussion, and appoint members to deliver addresses or read essays, and the same shall be published with the call for the next Annual Meeting.

3. It shall also provide free Badges for all members, and procure Medals for the Honey Shows of Affiliated Associations, and Diplomas for experts.

4. The Executive Committee shall also provide a place of meeting for the Annual Convention, and see that all necessary arrangements are made to carry out the demands of the Constitution and By-Laws.

ART. XIII.—No member shall be entitled to the floor more than five minutes in the discussion of any motion, resolution or petition, without obtaining the consent of the Association, nor a second time, unless by the consent of the President, or a majority of the members present.

ART. XIV.—All Committees shall be elected by ballot, by a plurality vote, except by special resolution.

ART. XV.—These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at any annual meeting of the Association.

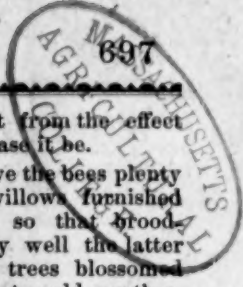
The next and last topic discussed was,

#### The Wintering of Bees.

Dr. Miller—Most of the points have been touched upon. The bees must have good food, must be brought into the cellar early in the fall; the temperature kept at from 40° to 45°; not to be taken out too soon. I believe this covers most of the ground.

Dr. Tinker—In the early part of the winter I think that a temperature of 41° is better than 45° for the cellar. If anything breaks up the hibernation, and sets the bees to eating, it is injurious; and it makes no difference, so far as results are concerned, whether they eat honey or pollen. After February the temperature should be higher.





Vice-President R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, gave this report for Ontario :

The past winter was passed fairly well by the bees. Spring dwindling was excessive, owing to severe weather. The clover yield was a total failure in most localities, linden the same, and at its close showers and warm weather gave us some thistle honey in buckwheat localities; the fall flow was fairly good. On an average not sufficient honey has been secured for winter, yet colonies are otherwise in good condition. Whilst the average is so low, we hear of isolated cases where a yield of 30 to 40 and even 60 pounds per colony has been obtained; and, on the other hand, colonies had to be fed in the height of the honey season.

Increase has been but slight, and all colonies remaining should be carefully preserved and cared for. There has been practically no comb honey taken, and the extracted honey will be off the market before the end of the present month.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Oct. 1, 1888.

It was voted that Thomas G. Newman & Son publish in pamphlet form the report of the proceedings, and mail copies to each member of the Association, and that they be paid \$20 for the work.

It was also voted that the Secretary be paid the balance (\$7) in the treasury for his services.

The following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote :

*Resolved*, That we extend our thanks to the Hon. Fred Blenkner, Third Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and through him to the House of Representatives, for the free use of the Hall of the House for holding this convention.

The convention then adjourned to meet in social intercourse during the next day, at the Bee and Honey Hall on the Centennial Grounds; and the next meeting will be held at the call of the executive committee, at Brantford, Ont.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

#### Convention Notices.

The Pan-Handle Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting in the K. of P. Hall, on Main St., between 11th & 12th Streets, in Wheeling, W. Va., on Nov. 21 and 22, 1888. All bee-keepers are cordially invited.

W. L. KINSEY, Sec.

The next regular meeting of the Stark Co. Bee-Keepers' Society will be held in Grange Hall at Canton, Ohio, on Saturday, Nov. 3, 1888, at 10 a.m. Matters of importance to bee-culture will be discussed. Every bee-keeper is requested to be there.

MARK THOMSON, Sec.

The Alabama State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1888, at the office of the Secretary of the State Fair (in the Fair Building), in Montgomery, Ala. Members are urged to attend, and all persons interested in bees and honey are cordially invited.

J. M. JENKINS, Sec.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### REPORT FOR 1888.

#### Results in the Apiary for the Past Season.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

My bees wintered fairly well during the winter of 1887-88, my loss being only 3 colonies out of 60—two dying out of those wintered out-doors, and one out of those wintered in the cellar. The winter was very severe, and there was only one day warm enough for the bees to fly between Nov. 1, 1887, and April 26, 1888, that being on March 27. Had that day in March not occurred, my loss would have been very heavy among those wintered on the summer stands, for previous to this they were getting very uneasy.

Those from the cellar which were put out on April 27 and 28, were very quiet, and could apparently have endured another month of confinement, without serious results. With April 26 came extremely warm weather for the time of year, the mercury standing near the nineties for three or four days in succession.

About the middle of May it came off cold, so that frost and snow were the order of the day for nearly two weeks, and as this bad weather came before any brood to any extent had hatched in those put out from the cellar, these colonies "spring dwindled" to an extent greater than was ever known to me. In front of some of the colonies the alighting-board and ground were covered with dead bees, the most of which were those that had come through the winter; while the bottom-boards to the hives were covered with young bees which did not seem to have vitality enough to exist without their older sisters. From this source I lost two other colonies, while several more were so materially weakened that they were good for little else save using for nuclei later on in the season. Others no better in any way before the freezing weather than were those which dwindled, held right on during the same time, scarcely losing a bee, and came out splendid colonies.

Here, again, I am out at open sea, for the experience of the past spring has taken all of the conceit out of me, and I candidly confess that I do not know what causes "spring dwindling;" for all that dwindled, and those which did not dwindle, were wintered exactly alike, and were as near "alike as two peas," as far as I could see. Not a colony of those wintered out-doors

seemed to suffer a bit from the effect of this disease, if disease it be.

The hard maple gave the bees plenty of pollen, and the willows furnished considerable honey, so that brood-rearing went on fairly well the latter part of May. Apple trees blossomed on June 1, but owing to cold weather, which now came again, no honey was obtained from this source. On the nights of June 1, 2, 3 and 6, ice formed on the tin roofs of the bee-hive covers, so as to stand up like brass buttons, and again brood-rearing came to a stand still, and all colonies which had drones hatched, killed them off, unless the hive was well stocked with honey.

Clover opened about June 20, but with the exception of the Alsike variety, it did not yield any honey, and as but little of that variety is grown here, nothing more than a living was obtained from that source. Locust gave a little honey also, while some was obtained from sumach, but from none of these sources did the bees get enough to commence work in the sections, except a few of the strongest ones.

Very few swarms issued, only about one third of the colonies casting swarms, which was the lightest swarming I ever knew. Basswood opened on July 8, but the bees did not seem to get more than a living till July 13, when the honey began to come in quite lively. The yield of honey was fairly good from that date for nearly two weeks, when it drew to a close, gradually, the bees following the bloom to the tops of the hills five to seven miles away.

Teasel yielded very little honey this year, although now and then a bee would be seen coming in, covered with teasel dust, all through the basswood yield. As usual buckwheat gave no surplus honey, and as this plant has failed to yield any honey for so long a time, I have got through counting on it for any surplus.

By sales of bees and queens my stock was reduced to just 17 queens of the original number with which I went into winter quarters, and as I used all of the colonies from which I took queens to form my numerous queen-rearing colonies, 17 colonies and the few increase from them was all I worked for comb honey.

The result in honey from the 17 colonies in the spring, is 1,233 pounds, all of which is comb honey, as I have not extracted a pound of honey this season. This gives an average of 72½ pounds of honey for each old colony, spring count, which was worked for honey.

On Aug. 1, I began getting the brood out of the various nuclei, leaving only enough in each to keep them along,

so that when I got through with them I should have little left in each hive save the combs. This brood was given to the stronger nuclei, which together with brood taken from the colonies which did not swarm, was used to build up colonies for winter, so that I now have 60 colonies again for winter.

All of the colonies worked for honey have an abundance for winter, after an equalization of the whole, but the united brood and colonies which were built up in that way had to be fed in order that they might winter without danger from starvation. As my average yield of honey during the past 14 years has been not far from 80 pounds per colony, it will be seen that this year has been about an average season for honey in this part of New York State.

Borodino, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1888.

## EXPERIMENTS

### In the Prevention of Natural Swarming, etc.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY W. M. WOODWARD.

I was deeply interested in the experiments of Mr. C. H. Dibbern, on page 612, on the

#### Prevention of Swarming.

I had been going over the same ground, and will give the experiments and results:

I had a strain of Albino bees and hybrids, which would swarm every six weeks, both old and young queens, and I was, after three seasons, becoming anxious for some way to control them. I caught at the Simmins' "non-swarming" idea as a possible way out of the trouble. It seemed to me feasible, and the only way that I conceived worthy of further trial, for they would build cells as long as they had anything to build with, and I had tried every way in former years without success. I therefore set myself about testing what this heralded plan would do.

I prepared 10 colonies as follows: Two colonies on nine 7-inch frames were given an extra set of combs beneath, about ten days before swarming began. Two more were fitted up the same with starters only. Also six extra Langstroth hives (with 9 frames) were fitted up with clean combs, and two placed beneath and four above, one each way on strong colonies of black bees, and two each way on hybrids.

This I thought would give the plan a fair test. The results were as follows: My first swarm was from a 7-inch frame hive, single tier; the sec-

ond from one with an extra set of starters below. The other one with starters remained sometime longer, but swarmed without building any comb to speak of.

The 2 colonies fitted with an extra set of 7-inch combs below performed as follows: One swarmed early, I think the third or fourth swarm, without apparently occupying the extra hive at all. The other swarmed and went back; and, as the queen had used but the upper or original hive for brood, I now changed them, putting the brood below, and they remained.

The two Langstroth hives given to the black bees, one above and the other below, both proved effectual. But—only one black colony out of 14 or 15 swarmed until very late, long after these experiments had closed. The 4 hybrid colonies fitted with Langstroth hives, one above and the others below, all swarmed; but one, after going back the third time, remained; and one other was changed from below and put above, at the beginning of the honey-flow from corn, about July 20, and swarmed when the extra hive was nearly filled for extracting. I have no doubt this last would have proved successful had I not removed a case of sections from between the two hives when they needed it; but although they had made a start in theirs, the rest had done nothing, and I thought they would only black their combs, and so I took it off. They swarmed in three or four days afterward.

One conclusion which I arrived at was this: That bees could not be induced to build comb below, to any extent, after they had ceased to build once in their hive. I tried the same experiment later on with swarms, by putting an extra hive with foundation or starters beneath, and in no instance did I succeed in getting another set of combs built, or even drawn out. I found it necessary to change them to the top, when they were built and filled with honey.

Another conclusion at which I arrived was, that the extra hive is always better above than below the brood. It seems to prevent swarming better, and also prevents the combs from being loaded with bee-bread.

Still another conclusion was, that about 9 Langstroth frames gives the most prolific queens that I have all the room for brood that they want. Only one of all these queens occupied the second story, and when she swarmed, I overhauled the hive and placed the fullest frames of brood in one hive, and two were given to a weak colony. Yet I judged that the brood could as well all have been placed in nine full frames.

In a word, the Simmins' non-swarming method has proven a great hoax. Still I think that I have a "leader" in the right direction. I was able, by the use of an extra tier of drawn combs, to hold off swarming. I believe that swarming can be prevented. If so, it will be by working colonies just as for extracted honey, until well started; and working, by the tiering-up plan, into comb honey at the time of raising the upper story.

The only way I was able to prevent increase was, by breaking up every colony that swarmed, giving all of the bees to the swarm, and using the brood where it could be disposed of to the best advantage. By this means I succeeded in keeping the bees together strong enough to gather the fall crop of honey.

#### Value of Comb Foundation.

I have heretofore written very strongly in favor of full sheets of comb foundation in the brood-nest. I still use it as a general rule; but with the above bees it has only aggravated this disposition to swarm, as they positively will not do anything outside the brood-nest if they can crowd in there.

I have found that I could keep them together about two weeks longer by using narrow starters only. I never was able to get any comb honey from them, except by sheer compulsion. I have hived them for 24 hours, or even more, in the cases only, and then raised them upon a hive; yet they quickly found the place for their home, and this did no good. A few sections perhaps were started, but the rest of their honey went below. They must have positive contraction to the space actually full of brood.

#### Crowding Frames Together.

I have tried Mr. Pond's plan of crowding frames together, somewhat extensively for the purpose of preventing the hive from becoming choked up with honey. The only advantage I ever gained by it was, that the breeding depth was retained, but it was filled with honey just the same. Taken alone, it was a total failure; but in conjunction with reversible frames of a shallow type, it was a success. The frames should not be deeper than 7 or 7½ inches—surely not more than 8 inches for this purpose.

The same result can be gained with the hanging frame, when placed close by taking the side of a knife and bruising the cappings thoroughly. This will cause the bees to remove the honey in order to repair the combs, when the queen will occupy the combs with brood. I have met with my most perfect success in producing comb honey by the latter process—a gain of



not less than 40 per cent. over any other colony at the time of trial; but it involves double the work.

On the whole, shallow reversible frames promise to be far the best, and I believe that we have not yet half learned to appreciate the reversible frame.

Custer Park, Ills.

## WINTERING BEES.

### Preparing the Bees for their Long Confinement.

*Written for the American Bee Journal*  
BY REV. STEPHEN ROESE.

The BEE JOURNAL makes its weekly visits with great accuracy, and comes richly laden with its precious contents of valuable instruction and advice, from the bee-keeping fraternity from Maine to California, cultivating, like an electric current, a feeling of sympathy and good-will toward all who love this honest industry and art.

But the summer is now ended, the harvest is past, and the time is now at hand for bee-keepers to be preparing their bees for winter, which is a matter of great importance; for in fall management and winter care lie the bee-keeper's success for the coming season. Bees that winter well in a dry cellar or bee-house with 35°, and not over 40°, of temperature, will come out healthy and strong in the spring, and beginners (and older ones not excepted) in the pleasant and profitable occupation should be very careful, and not allow one colony of bees to go into winter quarters with less than 35 pounds of sealed honey; and to be sure that each hive is placed on the scales, and not guessed at.

September is the best month and time for this preparation, to examine and find out the conditions of each colony. Later, when frosts have injured the honey-flow, and bee-pasture is scarce; where bees will be troublesome and annoy both bees and bee-keeper—while this work of examination and preparation for winter is going on, and often causes a general demoralization of the whole apiary, not a hive should be opened unnecessarily, or left open by neglect; for if one bee is allowed to enter a strange hive, or get a taste of honey not its own, in a short time robbing at wholesale will be the order of the day, and the strongest colonies cannot resist it; and with what fury and terror this warfare is carried on, many bee-keepers, without doubt, have witnessed and experienced!

One who has read of, or has been an eye-witness of the great Battle of

the Wilderness, will be able to form a faint idea of the terrific warfare, when bees have begun robbing in good earnest. I have often wished, on such occasions, that I had never seen a bee.

### Preparing the Bees for Winter.

The way I prepare my bees for winter is as follows: I begin early during the extracting season. When shaving off the cappings from the cells that are sealed over, I punch a hole through the frame in the center, 2 inches from the top-bar, for a winter passage, and put away at the same time the best frames of straight combs all sealed over, placing them in vacant Simplicity hives, 2 inches apart, for further use in winter preparations. On finding a colony with frames nearly empty, I take one or more without brood and replace them with full ones set aside for this purpose; and if the colony is strong, I take from it one or two combs with brood, and give them to weak ones, thus making them all equally strong, or as nearly so as I can. But I make it a point to do this work with great despatch, having everything ready and on hand; the smoker filled with dry, rotten elm wood, and also the honey-knife, if needed to cut bits of brace-comb on the outside frames and side-wall of the hive; and also a small chisel or old file to pry loose the frames, if need be. In less than three minutes the work of examination and preparation is completed.

My next work is to contract the hive-entrance according to the strength of the colony, and guard the same closely for several days, until all danger of robbing is over. The partly empty combs thus taken out, I extract, placing them in a Simplicity hive; and toward evening I put the same on a hive of bees having no upper story; during the night the bees will take every particle of honey out and carry it down, and in the morning the combs will be all dry and clean, ready to put away for winter.

I use no enameled sheet for winter covers on the frames; burlap is my favorite cover for winter, or binder twine is still better.

Watching the weather closely, I store all my bees away for winter just before the first hard freezing—before the combs get frosty; after arranging them all in tiers, one above the other, but so as not to rest the upper tier on the lower, taking the cover off from each hive. I spread on the burlap cover, 3 inches of sawdust, which will answer a three-fold object, viz: 1. It will keep the bees warm. 2. It will keep them dry, and absorb the moisture. 3. It will admit air, as it is porous.

The hive-entrance I regulate according to the strength of the colony, and in two weeks I go into the bee-house to see if the entrances are clogged up with dead bees. If so, I have a hook of strong wire, and reach gently into the hive and draw the dead bees out.

If the mercury is at zero, I stop up the ventilator with a bag filled with sawdust, for this purpose, and take the same out when the atmosphere is milder. With this care my bees wintered remarkably well last winter; they came out strong, and I lost, of all I put out in the spring, only 3 colonies by spring dwindling. During the cold weather in May I heated bricks, and placed them, during a cold night, above the frames, to prevent the young brood being chilled, and I shall do likewise in the future.

### Improvements in Bee-Keeping.

I think that every intelligent bee-keeper ought to be thankful for modern improvements in bee-keeping, and the light which has dawned upon the times and age in which we live; for since the introduction of the movable comb-frame, by the venerable Father Langstroth, and the Simplicity hive by Mr. A. I. Root, bee-keeping is no longer a task to be dreaded; but it is now a work that is pleasant, easy, entertaining and profitable, and, what is more—honorable. In spite of the "Wiley lie," which was wilfully intended to cast a gloom and dark shadow over so honest a pursuit, in which many intelligent men and women are engaged, the art of bee-keeping is still progressing, prospering and developing more.

Only a fiend and villain could do as Wiley did, wounding the feelings of over 300,000 bee-keepers in this country, and many more in the Old World; and then trying to smooth it over, calling his wicked act a harmless "pleasantry," and complaining that bee-keepers are continually "picking" at him. He may, conscience smitten, take home the truth that he deserves, and he has not heard the last of it yet, for with all his education, wisdom and scientific knowledge, he leaves unclaimed the standing offer of \$1,000 reward offered by a noble defender of this honest enterprise. In this section of country the "Wiley lie" has taken no strong foothold—only once in a while a traveling salesman will tell the merchants what he has seen in the papers, that bee-keepers manufacture comb, honey, and all, without the aid of the bees.

In closing I will say that we are truly living in an age of wonders, considering the progress of science and art during the last 50 years; and since the days of Herr von Berlepsch and his

associates in Germany, the art of bee-keeping has been wonderfully developing, and every candid reader will agree with the "good book," that in the latter days many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased, and the wise shall understand.

Maiden Rock, Wis.

## FLOWER COLORS.

### Are Bees Attracted by the Colors of Flowers?

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY MRS. MAHALA B. CHADDOCK.

Among the many good and interesting things in Mr. L. H. Pammel's article on page 633, on "The Pollination and Perforation of Flowers," there is a wrong idea put forth. He takes it from Muller, but also seems to adopt it as his belief. It is in regard to the changes in color of flowers of closely related species. After quoting from Muller, and giving examples of some of the species that show the color-range, he says:

"Slight changes of color must therefore be of great use to an insect; just as changes in color of parts of a flower after pollination are of use to the insect by indicating that its services are no longer needed."

Color is no guide for the insect world. They visit flowers for the nectar and pollen which they contain—not for the good of the flower; and if color is of no account at any time, how can a change in the color of a part of a flower tell an insect that its services are no longer needed?

Bees and other insects work by instinct, and all their labor is for the good of their own kind; they know nothing about "pollination," and a change in the parts of all the flowers in the universe would tell them nothing. Insects cannot reason. If they could, they might alight on a flower, and, if the inside of the petals had turned dark, say, "This flower has already been pollenized. I know by this dark stripe, so I'll not go in, but will go to other flowers where no change in the color has taken place, and then I'll do the work that was intended for me to do. It matters not that I have a thousand empty mouths at home, waiting to be fed. I'm around just now pollenizing flowers, and the babies at home will have to wait until I find a flower that needs me."

But we all know that insects do not reason, but go by an instinct that makes them seize everything that will contribute to their own prosperity. That in working for their own good

the insects do unconsciously pollenize flowers, is true; but that they are conscious of what they do, can never be admitted, unless we admit that they are endowed with reason.

There never was a wilder notion than that bright-colored flowers attract insects. One of my neighbors has masses of zinnias, two long rows reaching from the house down to the road; and as I walk among them I look out for bees. Not a bee is to be seen; but up near the house is an insignificant little bunch of mignonette, with half a dozen bees at work on it. Bees and other insects are attracted by the scent of flowers, not by the color. Here is the

Vermont, Ills.

## AUTUMN.

### Hints About Fall Work in the Apiary.

Written for the Western Plowman  
BY C. H. DIBBERN.

As predicted last month, the fall yield of honey has been very fair, and the quality is unusually good. I have never before seen such white honey produced so late in the season. Beekeepers are now in much better condition than a year ago. Then there were hives that contained not a single pound of honey, and the only thing to do to save the bees, was to buy sugar and make it into syrup and feed them. This required money, work and patience. Now all is changed. The bees are well supplied with honey, in fact many have too much, and some extracting from the brood-chambers will have to be done. Bee-men can keep their money in their pockets, if they have any, and perhaps add to it considerably from sales of honey.

#### Preparing Honey for Market.

October is usually a busy month, as all the work of removing surplus arrangements, and putting the bees in the best possible condition for winter, should be done now before the weather gets too cold. Then the honey has to be prepared for market. Cases for shipping have to be made, and if any are on hand from previous years, they should be taken apart, and planed so all will look nice and inviting. We should always remember that we cannot have anything too neat about honey—the bees themselves set us a very good example, when they put nectar into snow white waxen cells. Perhaps from this has come the old saying, "Neat as wax."

To the bee-keepers that have honey to sell I want to say a word or two.

Of course you want to get the most money you can out of the crop, which is a very short one at best. If your honey is nice and white, or dark and yellow, be sure and scrape every section clean of propolis, and pack in neat shipping-cases, with clean glass on at least one side. Your name should be on the case, with the kind of honey, weights, etc.

Now do not put nice white comb next to the glass, and dark, poor stuff hid away back of them, as your customers will certainly find it out, and perhaps not buy any more from you. There is no use to try to sell a thing for what it is not, to say nothing of the dishonesty. Some people would call that smart, but such practice will soon be found out, and the man be marked as one to be avoided. It is all well enough to put nice combs next to the glass, but the balance of the case must grade nearly the same.

If you have dark honey, put that into cases by itself, and sell for a few cents less, for just what it is. We are making three grades of ours this year: choice white, heart's-ease and buckwheat, which we expect to sell at a difference of 5 cents per pound between the poorest and best. I have noticed in previous years that some bee-keepers bring in their honey in the cases just as they come off the hives, with the sections all stuck fast, and the propolis still sticking to them, without bottoms, so that every particle of honey leaking out will run on the counter, where it attracts flies, and very often the neighboring bees. I have seen grocers literally driven out of their stores in this way. Is it any wonder that after such experience some grocers will not bother with honey?

Our cases are close fitting, with glass on one side, and a cover that fits perfectly. Before the sections are put in, a neat fitting pan, made of stout wrapping paper, is placed in the bottom to catch and hold every particle of honey that may leak out. Honey in such shape can be handled as easily as sugar. Do not be in too great a hurry to sell. Honey this year should bring 15 to 20 cents per pound for comb, and 10 to 15 cents for extracted.

#### Honey of Different Colors.

We have noticed one thing this year that struck us as, rather odd. Some cases contained as nice white honey as any white clover, while perhaps the very next hive would contain sections stored at the very same time, that were quite dark. This at first puzzled us, but after thinking over the matter, we concluded that bees from certain hives work on one kind of blossoms, while others work on a different kind. I also



noticed that only one kind was usually in a case.

#### Value of Honey-Plants.

Our honey-plants, with which we have been experimenting, are now done blooming, and we can now form some idea of their value. We are well satisfied with the outcome of our four acres of sweet clover. It kept the bees busy for about a month at a time when there was almost nothing else for them. It is true they did not gather honey fast, but it kept up brood-rearing, and the bees more than held their own, and when the fall blooms came they were ready for it, and how they did work!

The Chapman honey-plant commenced blooming about the same time as sweet clover, and went out of bloom a little sooner. It is undoubtedly very rich in honey, as the bees were on it constantly. Still I do not think it will ever be very extensively cultivated by bee-men, as it requires too much attention the first year. Then, too, it is known to have several enemies that may play sad havoc with it in the future. Others will regard it with disfavor, as it looks so much like thistles. Cattle will not touch it, and on this account we believe it will be valuable to scatter in waste places, about old stone quarries, etc., where other plants could not exist.

Some years ago I got some of Dr. Tinker's golden honey-plant seeds and scattered it far and wide. Now they are growing in many places, and bid fair to add another important source of honey to our field.

We shall save all the seeds this fall that we can use, and send for several other varieties, and do all possible to improve our honey resources. We shall also do what we can to induce farmers to sow Alsike clover.

#### Brood-Chambers Full of Honey.

In many sections of the West, brood-chambers of hives will be found clogged with honey. Especially is this the case with large hives, or where surplus arrangements are defective. A colony does not need over 40 or 50 pounds of good honey to winter nicely. In fact more is a detriment to them, as they cannot cluster and pack in the combs, on the approach of cold weather, and on this account many bees will become chilled, and lost between cold, solid combs.

A very good plan is to take out the side combs which are usually solid with honey, and extract them, and return empty combs to near the center of hives. It is best to do this before the weather gets too cold, as the bees are then harder to handle, and the honey is more difficult to throw out of the combs.

#### Brush for Removing Bees.

A brush of some kind is necessary to brush the bees off the combs. We have found nothing better for this purpose than a handful of the stems of any suitable green grass, made into a small wisp broom. Bees do not seem to mind being swept off with grass in a green state, but would become furious if a hair or feather was used. In opening hives and handling combs at this time of year, a good deal of caution is necessary to prevent robbing. Use entrance-blocks where hives have been opened, and do not let bees have access to honey anywhere. Do not put extracted honey into old whisky barrels, on economic grounds, as the honey will be spoiled.

Milan, Ills.

#### CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

##### 1888 Time and Place of Meeting.

Nov. 3.—Stark County, at Canton, Ohio.  
Mark Thomson, Sec., Canton, O.

Nov. 14.—Alabama State, at Montgomery, Ala.  
J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

Nov. 21, 22.—Pan-Handle, at Wheeling, W. Va.  
W. L. Kinsey, Sec., Blaine, O.

Dec. —Michigan State, at Jackson, Mich.  
H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—Ed.

#### SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

**Snow.**—Mr. S. F. Reed, North Dorchester, N. H., on Oct. 9, 1888, writes:

It is snowing hard here to-day. There are nearly 6 inches of snow on the ground now. A heavy frost killed all vegetation about Sept. 5th or 6th.

**The Season of 1888.**—Mr. Leslie Stewart, Jefferson, N. Y., on Oct. 15, 1888, writes as follows:

The honey season of 1888 is over, and the bees will now be quiet until the budding spring arrives, when it is hoped that a good season will be in store for us. Certainly we ought to have one then, if we stand the past two poor seasons without flinching. We have now had two very discouraging seasons—in 1887 there was a very short crop, and the crop of 1888 is yet smaller; still we must not complain, for will not this clear our markets of all old and second-class honey, and give a clear market for 1889?

Let us again prepare for the coming season, with light hearts and high hopes. Let us get out a better lot of hives and crates than ever. Let us see that our bees have first-class stores on which to winter. If they are to be wintered out-doors, let us pack them carefully; if in the cellar, let us see that it is clean, dry and warm. We cannot be too particular about such things, and you know we are rather inclined to be a little careless at such times.

To be sure the season has been a poor one, and the honey crop was small. The

prices are not as high as we might expect, yet the demand is good, and we will probably have a great abundance to winter the bees on; and some of us have quite a nice lot to spare, which will go a good ways to pay our actual expenses. My crop for the season is about as follows: Basswood, raspberry and white clover extracted, 45 pounds per colony, and of buckwheat, 65 pounds per colony. Comb honey, 30 pounds per colony; of buckwheat, 50 pounds per colony. While there is not a large yield, yet I am satisfied, and feel sure that it is better than the most of us have done; but it has cost me and my Italians a great deal of hard labor, to say nothing of the expenses.

It has been the poorest season for the rearing of queens ever known to me. I was obliged to have very strong nuclei, and sometimes the cells would become chilled, and the young queens would not hatch out; yet I succeeded in rearing some of the finest queens that I ever saw, when the weather was favorable.

**Fall Crop in Georgia.**—W. H. Prior, Madison, Ga., on Oct. 10, 1888, writes as follows:

My bees have been gathering honey nicely for the past ten days, there being quite a good flow of honey from the fall flowers, especially from the golden-rod, which is very abundant in this section, and is still in full bloom. Frost generally occurs with us from Oct. 15 to the 20th.

**Results of the Season.**—J. M. Jacobs, DeWitt, Iowa, on Oct. 17, 1888, says:

I started last spring with 20 colonies of Italian bees, increased them to 45 colonies, and have taken 1,000 pounds of fine fall honey. I sold 500 pounds for 18 cents per pound, in one-pound sections. I produce comb honey, extracting unfilled and uncapped sections. I winter my bees in the cellar, darkened, with the temperature at 40° to 45° above zero. I have the bottom-boards loose, and change them during the winter, so as to remove dead bees and mold, if there should be any. I have been very successful so far. I have a market for 50,000 pounds of honey in one-pound sections.

**Bee-Keeping in Nebraska.**—Mr. Wm. Stolley, Grand Island, Nebr., on Oct. 13, 1888, writes:

My 30 colonies of bees wintered well in the winter of 1887-88; but owing to my absence from home (in June, July and part of August), and other causes, but 20 colonies were in a condition to gather any surplus when I returned. From them I took 62 pounds of comb honey, and 1,348 pounds of extracted. I had but one colony to produce comb honey in one-pound sections. My system of management is such that I so far have successfully controlled increase to suit myself. This season I have only kept up the number of colonies I had in the spring, and they are all strong, and in good condition now, except 2 colonies that are rather weak in numbers.

My bees have, on an average, 25 pounds of honey for winter stores, and I have 100 well-filled and sealed combs besides, reserved for spring stimulation and feeding. I have superseded all queens over 2 years old, and have now nine queens reared in 1887, and 21 queens reared during this summer. It was owing mostly to old queens that 10 of my colonies became deranged during this summer. All of my bees are in their winter quarters, and well packed now. It is the mellilot and alfalfa which, for the last three years, have enabled me to render a good account from central Nebraska.



ALFRED H. NEWMAN,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

## Business Notices.

If You Live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address that we have on our list.

Hilton's new pamphlet on Comb Honey Production has been reduced in price to 5 cents. For sale at this office.

If you Lose Money by carelessly enclosing it in a letter, it is without excuse, when a Money Order, which is perfectly safe, costs but 5 cents.

Paper Boxes—to hold a section of honey for retail dealers. We have two sizes on hand to carry sections  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  and  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ . Price, \$1.00 per 100, or \$8.50 per 1,000.

Preserve Your Papers for future reference. If you have no BINDER we will mail you one for 60 cents; or you can have one FREE, if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the BEE JOURNAL.

Yucca Brushes, for removing bees from the combs, are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. We supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen; if sent by mail, add 1 cent each for postage.

Please write American Bee Journal on the envelope when writing to this office. Several of our letters have already gone to another firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

Pure Phenol for Foul Brood.—Calvert's No. 1 phenol, mentioned in Cheshire's pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce. Not being mailable, it must be sent by express.

Apiary Register.—All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the Apiary Register and begin to use it. The prices are as follows:

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....\$1 00  
" 100 colonies (220 pages).....1 25  
" 200 colonies (420 pages).....1 50

Photographs of Bee-Keepers.—The "medley" gotten up by E. O. Tuttle, containing the faces of 120 representative apiarists, and a printed sketch of each one, will be sent with the BEE JOURNAL for one year for \$1.75; or we will present it free, by mail, to any one, for a club of three subscribers and \$3.00.

**The Convention.**—The pamphlet containing the report of the proceedings of the Union Convention in Chicago, Ills., is published, and can be obtained at this office for 25 cents. Or bound up with the history of the International Society, and a full report of the Detroit and Indianapolis conventions, for 50 cents, postpaid.

**Clover Seeds.**—We are selling *Alsike* Clover Seed at the following prices: \$8.00 per bushel; \$2.25 per peck; 25 cents per lb. *White Clover Seed*: \$10.00 per bushel; \$2.75 per peck; 30 cents per lb. *Sweet, or Melilot, Clover Seed*: \$6.00 per bushel; \$1.75 per peck; 20 cents per lb.—by express or freight.

**Cork for Winter Packing.**—Its advantages are that it never becomes *musty*, and it is *odorless*. Cushions can be made of cloth and filled with the cork, for winter packing. We can supply all orders now at 10 cents per pound. Or a seamless sack of it, containing 15 pounds, for \$1.00.

**Exchange.**—We will accept Honey and Beeswax in exchange for Bee-Keepers' Supplies in any quantity. Those desiring to make a trade are invited to correspond with us, stating quantity, quality, and price, and the goods they want in exchange.

**Alfalfa Clover.**—For habits and cultivation of this honey-plant, see page 245. We supply the seed at the following prices: —Per lb., 22c.; per peck, \$3.00; per half-bushel, \$5.50; per bushel of 60 lb., \$10.00. If wanted by mail, add 10 cents per pound for bag and postage.

**We Want 30,000 subscribers.** Out of the 300,000 bee-keepers in America, certainly this is not an extravagant desire! It is only one out of every fifteen! We confidently ask those who appreciate the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, to show it by sending us one or more new subscribers. We will give them full value for their money.

**A Home Market** for honey can be made by judiciously distributing the pamphlets, "Honey as Food and Medicine." Such will create a demand in any locality remunerative prices. See list on the second page of this paper.

**A Modern BEE-FARM,** and its Economic Management; showing how bees may be cultivated as a means of livelihood; as a health-giving pursuit; and as a source of recreation to the busy man. By S. Simmins. For sale at this office. Price, \$1, postpaid.

**Your Full Address,** plainly written, is very essential in order to avoid mistakes.

## Honey and Beeswax Market.

### CHICAGO.

HONEY.—New crop arriving slowly, but demand is limited. White clover comb, 17@18c. Extracted, 7@9c.  
BEEWAX.—22c.  
Sep. 12. S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

### CHICAGO.

HONEY.—For white comb 1-lb., 18c. Very little inquiry for anything outside of 1-lb., and when it is wanted it is at a lower price. Extracted, the best grades, 7@8c., and some held higher. Offerings are small and demand slow.  
BEEWAX.—22c.  
Sep. 12. R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

### DENVER.

HONEY.—Colorado, new 1-lb. sections, 13@15c. Extracted, 7@8c.  
BEEWAX.—20@22c.  
Sep. 7. J. M. CLARK & CO., 1409 Fifteenth St.

### NEW YORK.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb., 15@17c.; 2-lb., 14@16c. Fair white 1-lb., 14@16c.; 2-lb., 13 to 15c. Extracted, white, 7@8c.  
BEEWAX.—23@24c.  
Sep. 17. THURBER, WHYLAND & CO.

### NEW YORK.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb., 17@18c.; 2-lb., 16@17c. Fair white 1-lb., 15@16c.; 2-lb., 14@15c. Buckwheat 1-lb., 11@12c.; 2-lb., 10@11c. White extracted, 7@8c.; buckwheat, 5@6c.; California extracted, white sage, 7@8c.; amber, 7@8c. Demand good and prices firm. New comb honey is arriving quite freely.  
BEEWAX.—23@24c.  
Oct. 10. HILDRETH BROS. & NEGELEN, 28 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—White 1-lb. sections, 11@12c.; 2-lb., 12@13c. e.; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 5@6c.; light amber, 5@5½c.; amber and candied, 4@5c. Receipts light and market firm for best qualities.  
BEEWAX.—Dull at 19@22½c.  
Sep. 22. O. B. SMITH & CO., 423 Front St.

### DETROIT.

HONEY.—Best white comb, 17@18c.; dark, 16c.—Extracted, 8@10c. Market bare of all kinds.  
BEEWAX.—21@22c.  
Sep. 24. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

### CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—We quote extracted at 4½@8c. per lb. Comb honey, 12@16c. Demand slow.  
BEEWAX.—Demand is good—20@22c. per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival.  
Sep. 18. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

### KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—Choice 1-lb. sections, 18c.; dark 1-lb., 14c.; 2-lb., 13c.; dark, 13c. White extracted in 60-lb. cans, 8c.; amber, 7c.; in barrels and kegs, 5@8c. Demand good, prices steady, and stock fair.  
BEEWAX.—None in market.  
Sep. 27. HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

### NEW YORK.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb. sections, 17@18c.; 2-lb., 14@15c. Fair 1-lb., 14@15½c.; 2-lb., 11@12c. Extracted, fancy white clover, 7@8c.; California white in 60-lb. cans, 8c.; light amber, in same cans, 7½c.; amber, 7½c. Buckwheat in kegs and barrels, 5½@6c. Cuban, in barrels and ½-barrels, 65c. per gallon.  
Sep. 26. F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 122 Water St.

### BOSTON.

HONEY.—We quote: Best white clover 1-pounds, 10@17c.; best 2-lb., 15@16c. Extracted, 8c.  
BEEWAX.—25 cts. per lb.  
Oct. 10. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

### KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—White 1-lb. 17@18c.; dark, 14@15c.; California white 1-lb., 17c.; dark, 14c. Extracted white 8c.; amber, 7c.  
BEEWAX.—None in the market.  
Oct. 11. CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut.

### ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—We quote: Extracted, 4½@5½c.; if in cans, 8@9c. White clover comb, 14@15c. Market is steady and receipts light.  
BEEWAX.—21c. for prime.  
Sep. 6. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: Extracted, white, 6 cents; light amber, 5½c.; amber, 5½@5¾c. Comb, 1-lb., 13@14c.; 2-lb., 10@13c.  
BEEWAX.—20@22c.  
Sep. 24. SCHLACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davis St.